

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

Claims 1-36 (Canceled)

37. (New) An information recording medium comprising at least a recording layer that records and/or reproduces information through irradiation with a laser beam or application of an electric current, and a dielectric layer,

wherein the dielectric layer comprises M1 (provided that M1 is at least one element selected from Sc, Y, La, Gd, Dy and Yb) and O.

38. (New) An information recording medium comprising at least two information layers, wherein at least one information layer comprises at least a recording layer that records and/or reproduces information through irradiation with a laser beam or application of an electric current, and a dielectric layer,

wherein the dielectric layer comprises M1 (provided that M1 is at least one element selected from Sc, Y, La, Gd, Dy and Yb) and O.

39. (New) The information recording medium according to Claim 37, wherein the dielectric layer further comprises M2 (provided that M2 is at least one element selected from Zr, Hf and Si).

40. (New) The information recording medium according to Claim 37, wherein the dielectric layer further comprises M3 (provided that M3 is at least one element selected from Al, Ga, Mg, Zn, Ta, Ti, Ce, In, Sn, Te, Nb, Cr, Bi, Al, Ge, N and C).

41. (New) The information recording medium according to Claim 39, wherein the dielectric layer is represented by the composition formula

$M1_a M2_b O_{100-a-b}$  (provided that  $10 < a < 40$  and  $0 < b < 25$  (atom %)).

42. (New) The information recording medium according to Claim 40, wherein the dielectric layer is represented by the composition formula

$M1_cM3_dO_{100-c-d}$  (provided that  $5 < c < 45$ ,  $0 < d < 85$  and  $25 < c+d < 95$  (atom %)).

43. (New) The information recording medium according to Claim 40, wherein the dielectric layer is represented by the composition formula

$M1_eM2_fM3_gO_{100-e-f-g}$  (provided that  $5 < e < 40$ ,  $0 < f < 25$ ,  $0 < g < 85$  and  $25 < e+f+g < 95$  (atom %)).

44. (New) The information recording medium according to Claim 37, wherein the dielectric layer comprises  $M1_2O_3$ .

45. (New) The information recording medium according to Claim 39, wherein the dielectric layer is represented by  $M1_2O_3$ – $M2O_2$ .

46. (New) The information recording medium according to Claim 44, wherein the dielectric layer further comprises D (provided that D is at least one compound selected from  $Al_2O_3$ ,  $Ga_2O_3$ ,  $MgO$ ,  $ZnO$ ,  $Ta_2O_5$ ,  $TiO_2$ ,  $CeO_2$ ,  $In_2O_3$ ,  $SnO_2$ ,  $TeO_2$ ,  $Nb_2O_5$ ,  $Cr_2O_3$ ,  $Bi_2O_3$ ,  $AlN$ ,  $Cr-N$ ,  $Ge-N$ ,  $Si_3N_4$  and  $SiC$ ).

47. (New) The information recording medium according to Claim 45, wherein the dielectric layer is represented by the composition formula  $(M1_2O_3)_x(M2O_2)_{100-x}$  (provided that  $20 \leq x \leq 95$  (mol%)).

48. (New) The information recording medium according to Claim 46, wherein the dielectric layer is represented by the composition formula  $(M1_2O_3)_y(D)_{100-y}$  (provided that  $20 \leq y \leq 95$  (mol%)).

49. (New) The information recording medium according to Claim 46, wherein the dielectric layer is represented by the compositional formula

$(M1_2O_3)_z(M2O_2)_w(D)_{100-z-w}$  (provided that  $20 \leq z \leq 90$ ,  $5 \leq w \leq 75$  and  $25 \leq z+w \leq 95$  (mol%)).

50. (New) The information recording medium according to Claim 37, wherein the recording layer goes through a phase-change between a crystalline phase and an amorphous phase.

51. (New) The information recording medium according to Claim 50, wherein the recording layer comprises Ge, Te, and at least one element selected from Sb, Bi, In and Sn.

52. (New) The information recording medium according to Claim 51, wherein the recording layer is represented by any of (Ge–Sn)Te, GeTe–Sb<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>, (Ge–Sn)Te–Sb<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>, GeTe–Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>, (Ge–Sn)Te–Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>, GeTe–(Sb–Bi)<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>, (Ge–Sn)Te–(Sb–Bi)<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>, GeTe–(Bi–In)<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> and (Ge–Sn)Te–(Bi–In)<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>.

53. (New) The information recording medium according to Claim 37, further comprising an interface layer between the dielectric layer and the recording layer.

54. (New) The information recording medium according to Claim 53, wherein the interface layer comprises O, at least one element selected from Zr, Hf, Y and Si, and at least one element selected from Ga, In and Cr.

55. (New) The information recording medium according to Claim 53, wherein the interface layer comprises at least one oxide selected from ZrO<sub>2</sub>, HfO<sub>2</sub>, Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and SiO<sub>2</sub>, and at least one oxide selected from Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, In<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

56. (New) The information recording medium according to Claim 37, wherein M1 is Dy.

57. (New) The information recording medium according to Claim 37, wherein M1 is a mixture of Dy and Y.

58. (New) A method for manufacturing an information recording medium, comprising at least forming a recording layer and forming a dielectric layer,

wherein a sputtering target comprising at least O and M1 (provided that M1 is at least one element selected from Sc, Y, La, Gd, Dy and Yb) is used in forming the dielectric layer.

59. (New) A method for manufacturing an information recording medium comprising forming at least two information layers,

wherein forming at least one information layer includes forming a recording layer and forming a dielectric layer, and a sputtering target comprising at least O and M1 (provided that M1 is at least one element selected from Sc, Y, La, Gd, Dy and Yb) is used in forming the dielectric layer.

60. (New) The method for manufacturing an information recording medium according to Claim 58, wherein the sputtering target used in forming the dielectric layer further comprises M2 (provided that M2 is at least one element selected from Zr, Hf, and Si).

61. (New) The method for manufacturing an information recording medium according to Claim 58, wherein the sputtering target used in forming dielectric layer further comprises M3 (provided that M3 is at least one element selected from Al, Ga, Mg, Zn, Ta, Ti, Ce, In, Sn, Te, Nb, Cr, Bi, Al, Ge, N and C).

62. (New) The method for manufacturing an information recording medium according to Claim 60, wherein the sputtering target used in forming the dielectric layer is represented by the composition formula  $M1_hM2_iO_{100-h-i}$  (provided that  $5 < h < 45$  and  $0 < i < 30$  (atom %)).

63. (New) The method for manufacturing an information recording medium according to Claim 61, wherein the sputtering target used in forming the dielectric layer is represented by the composition formula  $M1_jM3_kO_{100-j-k}$  (provided that  $0 < j < 50$ ,  $0 < k < 90$  and  $20 < j+k < 100$  (atom %)).

64. (New) The method for manufacturing an information recording medium according to Claim 61, wherein the sputtering target used in forming the dielectric layer is represented by the composition formula  $M1_lM2_mM3_nO_{100-l-m-n}$  (provided that  $0 < l < 45$ ,  $0 < m < 30$ ,  $0 < n < 90$  and  $20 < l+m+n < 100$  (atom %)).

65. (New) The method for manufacturing an information recording medium according to Claim 58, wherein the sputtering target used in forming the dielectric layer comprises  $M1_2O_3$ .

66. (New) The method for manufacturing an information recording medium according to Claim 60, wherein the composition of the sputtering target used in forming the dielectric layer is represented by  $M1_2O_3-M2O_2$ .

67. (New) The method for manufacturing an information recording medium according to Claim 65, wherein the sputtering target used in forming the dielectric layer further comprises D (provided that D is at least one compound selected from  $Al_2O_3$ ,  $Ga_2O_3$ ,  $MgO$ ,  $ZnO$ ,  $Ta_2O_5$ ,  $TiO_2$ ,  $CeO_2$ ,  $In_2O_3$ ,  $SnO_2$ ,  $TeO_2$ ,  $Nb_2O_5$ ,  $Cr_2O_3$ ,  $Bi_2O_3$ ,  $AlN$ ,  $Cr-N$ ,  $Ge-N$ ,  $Si_3N_4$  and  $SiC$ ).

68. (New) The method for manufacturing an information recording medium according to Claim 66, wherein the sputtering target used in forming the dielectric layer is represented by the composition formula  $(M1_2O_3)_s(M2O_2)_{100-s}$  (provided that  $15 \leq s < 100$  (mol%)).

69. (New) The method for manufacturing an information recording medium according to Claim 67, wherein the sputtering target used in forming the dielectric layer is

represented by the composition formula  $(M1_2O_3)_t(D)_{100-t}$  (provided that  $15 \leq t < 100$  (mol%)).

70. (New) The method for manufacturing an information recording medium according to Claim 67, wherein the sputtering target used in forming the dielectric layer is represented by the composition formula  $(M1_2O_3)_u(M2O_2)_v(D)_{100-u-v}$  (provided that  $15 \leq u \leq 95$ ,  $0 < v \leq 80$  and  $15 < u+v < 100$  (mol%)).

71. (New) The method for manufacturing an information recording medium according to Claim 58, wherein the method is further comprises forming an interface layer between forming the recording layer and forming the dielectric layer.

72. (New) The method for manufacturing an information recording medium according to Claim 58, wherein either Ar gas is used or a gas mixture of Ar gas and  $O_2$  gas is used when forming the dielectric layer.